

LP
F
5012

1862
G2

Queen's University Libraries



3 9004 01335160 3

MILITARY DRILL

AND

RIFLE INSTRUCTION BOOK

FOR THE USE OF THE

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF

COLONEL DYDE,

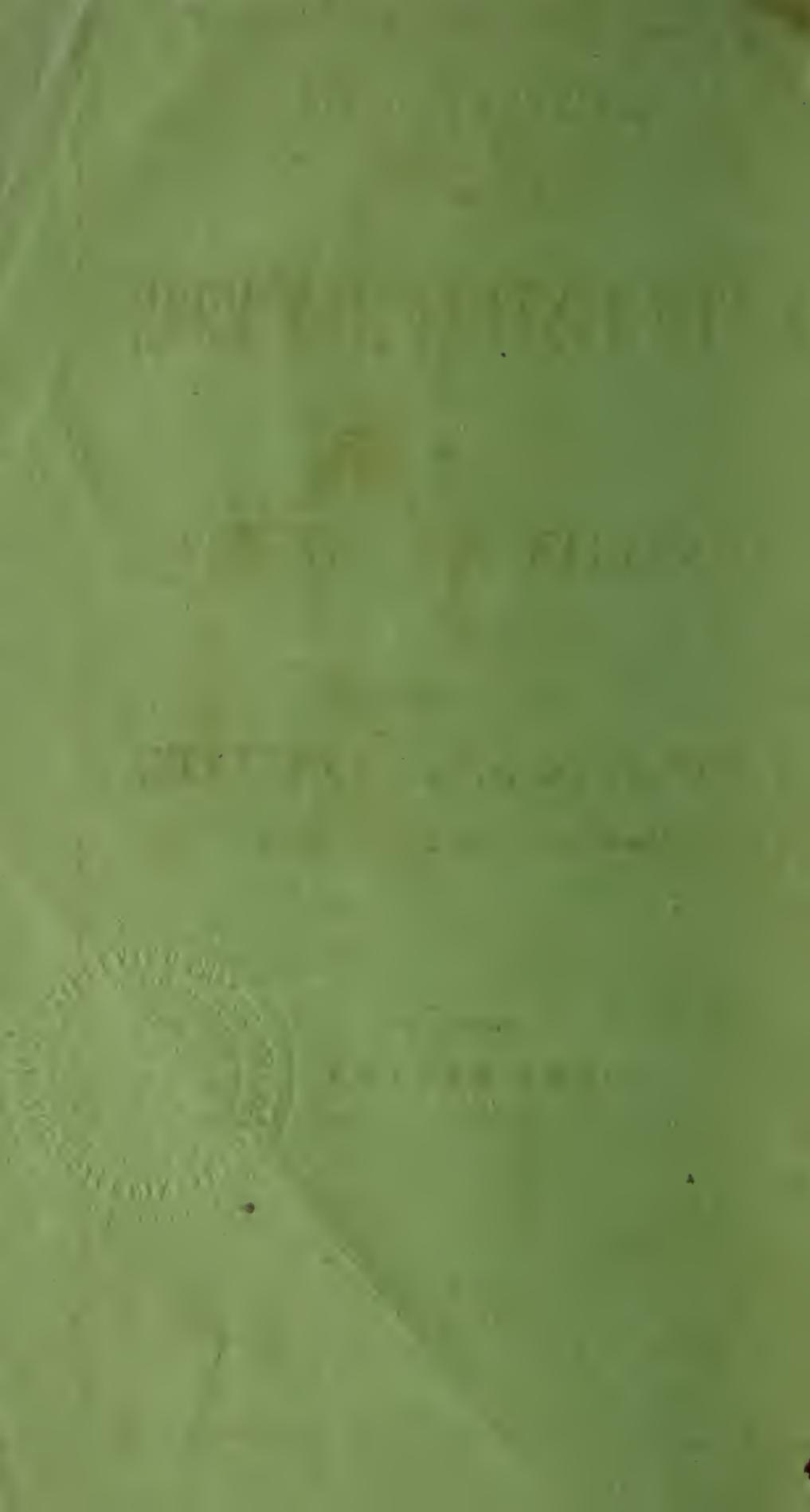
COMMANDING THE ACTIVE FORCE.

COMPILED BY

JOHN GARVEN,

CAPTAIN, 1ST (OR PRINCE OF WALES) RIFLE REGIMENT.

MONTREAL:
PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, PLACE D'ARMES.
1862.



MILITARY DRILL
AND
RIFLE INSTRUCTION BOOK
FOR THE USE OF THE
CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF
COLONEL DYDE,
COMMANDING THE ACTIVE FORCE.

COMPILED BY
JOHN GARVEN,
CAPTAIN, 1ST (OR PRINCE OF WALES) RIFLE REGIMENT.

MONTREAL:
PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, PLACE D'ARMES.
1862.

F5012
1862 G2

P R E F A C E.

The soldier most perfect in his drill
Wins promotion, honor, and good will.

IT is a well-known fact, that a well-drilled and highly disciplined army is almost invincible in the field. Napoleon and Wellington owed their greatest victories as much to the high discipline of their troops, as to their own strategy and genius. It is true that a good commander often inspires confidence in a body of undisciplined men ; but it is equally true, that the commander of such troops has little confidence in them when brought into action with a well-disciplined army. Instances are not wanting, where large bodies of undisciplined men have been scattered like sheep by a mere handful of well-trained soldiers.

It will be seen, therefore, from the above, how desirable it is for an army to be well disciplined, especially if it has to engage an enemy more numerous than itself. To facilitate the attaining perfection in drill by the Canadian Volunteers is the object, then, which the Compiler has in view in publishing the present Work, entitled the "MILITARY DRILL AND RIFLE INSTRUCTION Book."

It is thought that the present is a favorable time for issuing this Work on the Manual Exercise, and Manoeuvres of all kinds, requisite in the Drilling and Training of Volunteers in Canada. It is nearly the same as that used by the Volunteers in England at the present time, which has been recommended by Authority. This Work has also received the approbation of the Officers Commanding in Montreal ; and they recommend it to the attention of the Volunteers now raised or about to be raised in Montreal, and in Canada generally.

In conclusion, the Compiler hopes that the Book will receive that support which its merits deserve, not only from the Active Force of the Province, but from all those who are now enrolling themselves to fight for their Queen and their Country.

JOHN GARVEN.

MONTREAL, January, 1862

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
GENERAL REMARKS.....	5

FIRST DRILL.

1. Squad falling in.....	6
2. Telling off.....	6
3. Method of Teaching.....	6
4. Opening for Squad Drill.....	7
5. Position of the Volunteer.....	7
6. Dressing in Open Files.....	7
7. Standing at Ease.....	8
8. Facings.....	8
9. Closing the Squad.....	10
10. Dressing in Close Files.....	10
11. Dismissing a Squad.....	10

SECOND DRILL.

1. Falling in, and Facings in Close Files.....	10
2. Cadence and Length of Pace.....	11
3. Marching in Quick Time.....	11
4. Stepping Out and Stepping Short and Marking Time.....	12
5. Wheeling.....	12
6. The Diagonal March.....	13
7. Breaking off, and Re-assembling.....	14
8. Marching in Double Time.....	14

THIRD DRILL.

1. File Marching.....	14
2. Wheeling in Files.....	15
3. Files forming Squad.....	16
4. The Side or Closing Step.....	17

FOURTH DRILL.

1. Manual Exercise.....	17
2. Trailing Arms.....	23
3. Marching with Arms.....	24
4. Method of Piling Arms.....	24

FIFTH DRILL.

1. Platoon Exercise.....	26
2. To Shoulder and Order from the Capping Position.....	31
3. To Load from the Order.....	31
4. To come to the Ready.....	31
5. To Fire and Re-load, Kneeling.....	32
6. To Shoulder and Order from the Capping Position kneeling.	34
7. Platoon Exercise in Slow, and Quick Time.....	34

SIXTH DRILL.

1. Formation of Squad in Two Ranks	35
2. Telling off	35
3. Manual and Platoon Exercises	35
4. Movements in Two Ranks	35
5. Firings	36
6. The Formation of Fours	37
7. Wheeling in Fours, and forming Squad from Fours	38
8. A Squad formed in Fours closing on a Flank, and Re-forming two deep	38

SEVENTH DRILL.

1. General Rules for extending in Skirmishing Order	39
2. Extending from the Halt	40
3. Closing on the Halt	40
4. Extending on the March	40
5. Closing on the March	41
6. Advancing in Skirmishing Order	41
7. Retiring in Skirmishing Order	41
8. Inclining to a Flank	41
9. Skirmishers changing Front or Direction	42
10. Firing in Skirmishing Order	43
11. Forming Rallying Square	43
12. Preparing for Cavalry	43
13. Re-forming Squad	44

EIGHTH DRILL.

1. Forming and Numbering off of the Company	44
2. Posts of Officers	45
3. Dispersing and Assembling	46
4. Advancing, Retiring, Wheeling, &c.	47
5. Wheeling into Column of Subdivisions or Sections	47
6. Manual and Platoon Exercises	47
7. Formation of Company Square	47
8. Dismissing a Company	48

NINTH DRILL.

1. The Company Extending, Closing, &c.	49
2. The Alarm, or Look out for Cavalry	49
3. Skirmishers closing on the Support	49
4. Relieving Skirmishers	50
5. Reinforcing, or extending a Line of Skirmishers to a Flank	51
6. Bugle Calls	52
7. Proving a Company	54
8. Marching at Ease	55

BATTALION FORMATION AND MOVEMENTS.

1. General Remarks	55
2. Formation of Open Column	55
3. Telling off the Battalion	56
4. Pivot Flank	56
5. Formation of Quarter Distance Column	56
6. Formation of Line	56
7. Telling off afresh	56
8. Squares	57
9. Skirmishing	57
10. Inspection	57
11. Formation of an Advanced Guard on a Road	59

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TRAINING OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I. VOLUNTEER corps being composed, for the most part, of men whose time is much occupied with their ordinary pursuits, and who consequently are not able to spare many hours for drill, it is recommended that every volunteer be provided with a copy of this drill book, in order that he may read the instructions between the drills, which will be found a great assistance.

II. No instructor could possibly teach a whole company of untrained men placed together in two ranks. In the following system the volunteers will first be instructed in small squads, in open files, and in single rank. The drills will then be repeated in larger squads in two ranks, and finally, when the volunteers have learned all the preliminary parts of their drill, they will be exercised together as a company.

III. When a corps of volunteers is first assembled, if there are no regular drill instructors attached to it, the commanding officer would do wisely at once to select a certain number of the members, in the proportion of about 10 or 12 per cent, to act as such. These men may afterwards become non-commissioned officers, and rank according to the aptitude they show for military duties.

IV. The volunteers thus selected should first be trained in a squad by themselves, after which they will be employed in drilling the remainder of the corps, and time will eventually be gained.

V. The corps being assembled, and the drill instructors ready to begin their work, the volunteers will be divided into as many squads as there are instructors, and each instructor will proceed with the following drills.

VI. The volunteers, when at drill, must remain perfectly silent, and give their whole attention to their instructors.

VII. The volunteers should be perfect in one drill, before they proceed to another; each drill may be repeated as often as it is found necessary, and time will permit.

VIII. A system of mutual instruction will frequently be found advantageous; as the volunteers get more acquainted with their drill, each in succession may be called out, and directed to put the squad through one or two exercises, under the superintendence of the instructor.

FIRST DRILL.

Section 1. Squad falling in.

The squad will fall in, in line, that is side by side. The right hand man being first placed, the remainder will then fall in one after the other, touching very lightly towards him; the thick part of the arm just below the elbow is the part that should keep the touch, and will be the principal guide when marching.

Section 2. Telling off.

The volunteers will number off from right to left, each man calling out his number thus,—"one," "two," "three," &c., the right hand man being "one."

It must be explained to them that odd numbers are called right files, even numbers left files.

Section 3. Method of Teaching.

In all the following exercises, the instructor will first give the word of command in the margin distinctly, in the ordinary tone of his voice, the volunteers remaining steady; he will then explain to them, in the words of the text, the movement required. This done, he will repeat the word of command in a loud tone, the first or caution-

ary part, slowly and distinctly, the last, or executive word or syllable, on which the men will move as directed, sharply and decidedly.

Section 4. Opening for Squad Drill.

RIGHT FILES

ONE PACE
FORWARD,
LEFT FILES
ONE PACE
STEP BACK-
MARCH.

On the word MARCH, the right files will take one pace to the front, and the left files will take one pace to the rear, both with the left feet, and then stand perfectly still.

Section 5. Position of the Volunteer.

The instructor will place each volunteer in his proper position as follows :—The shoulders square to the front, heels together, toes turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of 60 degrees, the arms hanging straight down from the shoulders, palms of the hands flat to the thighs, the body straight, but inclining forward, so that the weight of it may bear principally on the fore part of the feet, the head erect, but not thrown back, and the eyes looking straight to the front.

The above position should be perfectly easy and natural, without any stiffness or constraint.

Section 6. Dressing in Open Files.

EYES—RIGHT.

On the words EYES—RIGHT, the eyes will be directed to the right with a slight turn of the head.

DRESS.

On the word DRESS, each volunteer, except the right-hand man, will extend his right arm, palm of the hand upwards, nails touching the shoulder of the volunteer on his right, at the same time he will take up his dressing in line by moving till he is just able to distinguish the lower part of the face of the second volunteer beyond him ; in so doing, care must be taken that he carries his body backward or forward with the feet, moving to his dressing with short quick steps, that his shoulders are kept perfectly square, and the position of the volunteer retained throughout.

EYES-FRONT. { On the words *Eyes-Front*, the eyes and head are to be turned to the front, the arm dropped, and the first position of the volunteer resumed.

Dressing by the left will be practised in like manner.

Section 7. Standing at Ease.

SQUAD,
STAND AT-
EASE.

SQUAD-
ATTENTION.

{ On the word *Stand at Ease*, bring the left foot about six inches to the front, the greater part of the weight of the body on the right leg, the left knee a little bent; at the same time strike the palms of the hands together, and pass the right hand over the back of the left, letting them hang easily together in front of the body; the whole position should be easy.

{ At the word *Attention*, draw back the left foot, drop the hands to the sides, and resume the first position taught.

Section 8. Facings.

In facing, the left heel never quits the ground, but the body turns on it as on a pivot, the right foot being drawn back to turn the body to the right, and carried forward to turn it to the left, as follows:—

TO THE
RIGHT-
FACE.

TWO.

TO THE LEFT-
FACE.

TWO.

{ On the word *Face*, place the hollow of the right foot smartly against the left heel, keeping the shoulders square to the front.

{ On the word *Two*, raise the toes, and turn a quarter circle to the right on both heels, which must be pressed together.

{ On the word *FACE*, place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot, keeping the shoulders square to the front.

{ On the word *two*, raise the toes and turn a quarter circle to the left on both heels, which must be pressed together.

RIGHT ABOUT— FACE.	On the word <i>Face</i> , place the ball of the right toe against the left heel, keeping the shoulders square to the front.
TWO.	On the word <i>Two</i> , raise the toes and turn to the right-about on both heels.
THREE.	On the word <i>Three</i> , bring the right foot smartly back in a line with the left.
RIGHT (or LEFT).	On the word <i>Face</i> , draw back (or advance) the right foot one inch.
HALF—FACE.	On the word <i>Two</i> , raise the toes and turn an eighth of a circle to the right (or left) on both heels.
RIGHT (or LEFT) ABOUT, THREE— QUARTERS— FACE.	When it is necessary to perform the diagonal march to the rear, the volunteer will receive the words <i>Right (or Left) About, Three-Quarters Face</i> , upon which he will bring the ball of the right foot (not the ball of the toe) to the left heel, or the right heel to the ball of the left foot, and will make a three-quarters face in the required direction, in the same manner as he faces about.
SQUAD-FRONT.	When it is intended to resume the original front, after any of the foregoing facings, the word of command <i>Front</i> , may be given, on which the whole will face as accurately as possible, to the front. When the volunteer has previously faced to the right-about, he will front by the right-about three-quarters, if he has faced to the right-about three-quarters, he will front by the left-about three-quarters, and vice versa.

Section 9. Closing the Squad.

RIGHT FILES-

ONE PACE

STEP BACK.

LEFT FILES

ONE PACE

FORWARD-

MARCH.

On the word *March*, the right and left files will step as directed, with their left feet, thus resuming their original places in line.

Section 10. Dressing in Close Files.

EYES RIGHT-

DRESS.

On the word *Eyes Right*, turn the head and eyes slightly to the right, and on the word *Dress*, shuffle up or back with very short steps, till you can just see the lower part of the face of the second man from you ; at the same time, touch very lightly towards the flank on which you are dressing.

In like manner volunteers will be taught to dress by the left.

These practices should be repeated several times, after which the volunteers will be dismissed, in the following manner.

Section 11. Dismissing a Squad.

TO THE RIGHT-

FACE.

As already explained.

BREAK OFF.

On this word the volunteers will take a side pace to their left, at the same time striking the palms of their hands together in front of the body ; after which they will disperse quietly.

To save time, the volunteers should be warned, previously to being dismissed, when and how they are to fall ~~in~~ or the next drill.

SECOND DRILL.

Section - Falling in, and Facings in Close Files.

The squad will fall in, and tell off as at the first drill, but will remain in single rank, in which order they will first practise the facings, judging their own time.

Section 2. Cadence and Length of Pace.

It will not be necessary to teach volunteers to march as accurately and rigidly as soldiers of the line, but practice in the quick and double march is necessary to enable them to move together.

The length of the pace in the quick march is 30 inches, in the double march 36.

The time or cadence is, in the quick march 108 steps in a minute, in the double march 150.

Section 3. Marching in Quick Time.

BY THE RIGHT
(or LEFT).

On the words, BY THE RIGHT, or BY THE LEFT, remain steady ; it is simply to warn you which flank is to direct during the march. The man on the named flank will take two points, such as stones or tufts of grass, one beyond the other, straight to his front to march on, and as he approaches the nearest point, when marching, he will select a fresh one further off, so that he will always have two to keep him straight ; the remainder of the squad will touch very lightly towards him. The flank which directs is called the pivot flank, the opposite flank the reverse flank.

Before the squad is put in motion the time should be beaten on a drum ;* when the drum ceases, the instructor will at once give his command.

QUICK-MARCH.

On the word MARCH, step off together with the left foot, keeping the time given on the drum as nearly as possible.

While marching, retain the position already taught, the body inclining well forward ; let the arms and hands hang easily, neither clinging to the thighs, partaking of their movements.

* To enable the drummer to beat the time correctly, a pendulum should be used ; a variety of instruments are constructed for this purpose, but a leaden plummet, suspended by a string that is not liable to stretch, will do as well. The length from the point of suspension to the centre of the plummet must be as follows :—

		Inches.	Hundredths.
Quick time.	:	12	93
Double time	:	6	26

HALT. } On the word HALT, complete the pace
you are in the act of making, bring the
heels together, and then stand still.

The volunteers should not be halted if they lose step, but be allowed to move on some distance.

RIGHT ABOUT-
FACE.
BY THE RIGHT
(or LEFT)
QUICK-
MARCH. } When at the extremity of the ground
the squad will be faced about, and will
then be marched back again.

HALT--FRONT. } As already taught.
RIGHT ABOUT-
TURN. } The volunteers should also be taught
to turn to the right about while marching.
The turn should be completed in three
short steps. The fourth must be a full
pace in the new direction.

S. 4. Stepping Out and Stepping Short and Marking Time.

Although 30 inches is the regular pace in quick time, a volunteer may occasionally find it necessary to lengthen or shorten his pace in order to conform with the movements of the rest of the squad ; he may also mark the time by raising the feet alternately, without gaining ground. When necessary, the whole squad may be ordered to MARK TIME. If required to mark time for purposes of drill, from the halt, the command will be MARK TIME-QUICK, on which the squad will mark time, commencing with the left foot.

Section 5. Wheeling.

RIGHT-
WHEEL. } On the word WHEEL, the right-hand
man will face to the right.

QUICK-MARCH. } On the word MARCH, the right-hand
man will stand fast ; the remainder of the
volunteers will wheel round the right
or pivot man, touching towards him and
looking outwards for the dressing. The
left-hand or outward man will move at a
full pace of 30 inches and look inwards.

HALT. } On the word HALT, the squad will halt,
and every man will look to his front, un-
less ordered to dress.

Wheeling to the left will be practised in like manner.

A squad may also wheel in any direction while on the march, by the words, **RIGHT** (or **LEFT**) **WHEEL**, on which the pivot man will mark time, moving his shoulders round as the squad wheels round him; in other respects the wheel will be performed as already explained. On the word **FORWARD**, **BY THE RIGHT** (or **LEFT**), the squad will move on in the direction it happens to be facing when the word is given.

A squad may be wheeled from the halt on a moveable pivot; the pivot man marking time, as he does when changing direction on the march, in this case the command will be **ON THE MOVE, RIGHT** (or **LEFT**) **WHEEL, QUICK-MARCH**; this would be done if the squad were intended to move forward in any direction after wheeling.

Section 6. The Diagonal March.

RIGHT (or LEFT) HALF-FACE.	As already taught.
QUICK-MARCH.	
HALT-FRONT.	On the word MARCH, step off, each man moving straight to his front and retaining during the march, his relative position with the rest of the squad.
BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT)	As already described.
RIGHT (or LEFT) HALF-TURN.	On the word TURN, each volunteer will turn his body the eighth of a circle to the right (or left), as directed, and move on in a diagonal direction, without checking the pace.
FRONT-TURN BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT).	

If the squad inclines to a flank in this manner while retiring, and is required again to move straight to the rear, the word will be REAR TURN.

When marching diagonally to the right, the right file will direct, when to the left, the left file will direct, without reference to the flank that was previously directing.

Section 7. Breaking off and Re-assembling.

TO THE RIGHT	}	As already taught.
FACE.		
FOR A		
FEW MOMENTS		
ONLY,	}	The right or left hand man being placed, on the word FALL IN, the squad will form upon him at once in the places they previously occupied.
BREAK OFF		
FALL IN.	}	

This should be done frequently ; it is a very important practice.

Section 8. Marching in Double Time.

The time will first be given on the drum.

BY THE RIGHT	}	On the word MARCH, step off with a good long swinging step (36 inches), the body well forward, and carried smoothly to the front, shoulders square, the whole position easy and elastic.
(or LEFT.)		
DOUBLE- MARCH.		

HALT. As in quick time.

Volunteers must also be practised in changing the pace without halting, from quick to double and from double to quick.

THIRD DRILL.

Section 1. File Marching.

Volunteers should never be required to march any distance in files, in close order, except when extending from "the Halt;" it is not therefore necessary for them to attain great accuracy in this difficult movement. The movements described in sections 2 and 3 of this drill are taught in files, as they will be found hereafter to apply also to fours.

TO THE RIGHT	}	As already described.
(or LEFT)-		
FACE.		

QUICK-MARCH.	{	On the word MARCH , step off together with the left feet, one behind the other. In this march you must keep step, and take care to step off at once at a full pace.
HALT--FRONT.	{	On the words <i>Halt—Front</i> , halt, and face to the original front.
Volunteers while marching to the front in line should also be taught to turn to the right (or left) into file as follows :		
SQUAD.	{	On the word <i>Turn</i> , which should be given as the left foot is coming to the ground, turn the body at right angles to the direction in which you have been moving, and move on at once, without checking the pace, in the new direction in file.
TO THE RIGHT--TURN.	{	On the word <i>Turn</i> , which should be given as the right foot is coming to the ground, turn again to the front and move on without checking the pace in line.
SQUAD.	{	Volunteers will turn to the left in like manner, the word being given as the right foot is coming to the ground, after which they will turn to the front, the word being given as the left foot is coming to the ground.
FRONT-TURN. BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT.)	{	
SQUAD.	{	
TO THE LEFT-- TURN.	{	
SQUAD.	{	
FRONT--TURN. BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT).	{	
Right (or Left) Wheel.	{	The squad, when marching in file, must be taught to wheel in either direction, files following successively without increasing or diminishing the distance from each other ; in this movement each file will make its separate wheel on a pivot moveable in a small degree, without altering the cadence of the march, but lengthening the pace a little with the outward foot.

Section 3. *Files Forming Squad.*

When a squad is in files, and the original right file is leading, it is called right in front, the direction in which the men are facing is then called the front, their left which was the original front, is termed the pivot flank; their right the reverse flank. When the original left file is leading, the squad is called left in front, right is then the pivot, and left the reverse flank.

FRONT FORM-SQUAD.

FORWARD or HALT-DRESS.

IN DOUBLE TIME, FRONT FORM-SQUAD.

HALT-FRONT.

ON THE LEADING FILE, RIGHT FORM SQUAD.

To the Front in Quick Time.—When the squad marching in files is ordered to form to the front, the leading file will mark time; the remaining files, when right is in front, will turn to the left, and wheel to the right, looking to the outward flank and feeling inwards, as described in section 4 of the Second Drill.

As soon as the quarter circle is completed, the word *Forward* will be given, if the march is to be continued, or *Halt-Dress*, if the squad is to be halted.

To the Front in Double Time.—When a squad marching in files, right in front, is required to form to the front, in double time, the leading file will move on steadily in quick time, the remainder will make a half turn to the left, double up to their places, and take up the quick time successively as they arrive in line with the leading file.

To the Pivot Flank.—A squad will form to the pivot flank, the original front, simply by halting and fronting as already described.

To the Reverse Flank.—When marching in file, right in front, at this word of command, the leading file will turn to the right, take two paces to his front and halt; the remainder of the squad will form on the left of the right file in succession.

ON THE
LEADING FILE,
RIGHT ABOUT
FORM—SQUAD.

To the Right About.—At this word the leading file will wheel to the right about, and take two paces to the front after wheeling; the remainder of the squad will march on in files, wheeling to the right on the spot where the leading file has wheeled, forming to the right by successive files, as already described.

When marching in files, left in front, a squad will be formed to the front, to the pivot flank, to the reverse flank, that is the left, or to the left about, on the same principle as it is formed when the right is in front.

Section 4. The Side or Closing Step.

RIGHT CLOSE.
QUICK—
MARCH.

SQUAD—HALT.

On the word *March*, each volunteer will turn his eyes slightly to the right, and will carry his right foot as far as the foot of the man next to him, and instantly bring up his left heel to the right; he will then proceed to take the next step in like manner. The direction must be kept in a straight line to the flank.

During the side step, the touch must be kept to the closing flank.

At the word *Halt*, the volunteers will bring their heels together, turn their eyes to the front, and remain steady.

Volunteers will be practised in closing to the left in like manner.

Volunteers will also be practised in taking any named number of paces to either flank, the word to be given thus, *Three Paces Right Close, Quick—March*, no word *Halt* is then required.

Before dismissing the squad, when this drill is perfect, the volunteers should be warned to assemble the next time with their rifles in their hands.

FOURTH DRILL.

Section 1. Manual Exercise.

This drill applies equally to corps armed with the long and short rifle.

The volunteers will fall in as usual, with their rifles in their right hands, and will first be taught to stand with their arms at the shoulder as follows :—

The rifle when at the *Shoulder* is to be carried in the right hand at the full extent of the arm, close to the side ; guard to the front, with the forefinger and thumb round it, the remaining fingers under the cock ; the upper part of the barrel close in to the hollow of the shoulder.

They will then be taught the following movements :—

1st.
SECURE,
ARMS.

TWO.

2nd.
SHOULDER,
ARMS.

TWO.

Seize the rifle with the left hand at the lowest band, raising it a few inches by slightly bending the right arm, but without moving the barrel from the shoulder, and slip the thumb of the right hand under the cock, bringing the fingers under the guard to the front, and slanting downwards ; both arms close to the body ; left hand square with the left elbow.

Pass the rifle round to the left side, and cant the butt to the left rear, with the right hand, bringing the rifle under the arm ; then drop the right hand to the right side. The cock to be close up under the armpit, the barrel to be uppermost, the muzzle slanting downwards to the right front ; the rifle to be firmly grasped with the left hand, which is to be rather below the hip ; the left elbow a little to the rear ; the lock not to be visible.

N.B. In marching or standing at ease, the right hand is to grasp the rifle above the lowest band, the sling or stock to rest on the left arm, and the left hand to lay hold of the right arm above the wrist.

Carry the rifle to the right side with the left hand, and seize it with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand round the guard (remaining fingers under the cock) at the full extent of the arm without constraint, the left hand to steady it in the shoulder, arm close to the body.

Bring the left hand to the left side.

3rd.
ORDER-ARMS.

TWO.

4th.
FIX
BAYONETS.

5th.
SHOULDER-
ARMS.

TWO.

6th.
PRESENT
ARMS.

Seize the rifle with the left hand, thumb and fingers round the piece, the little finger in line with the point of the right shoulder, but without moving the barrel therefrom, arm close to the body.

Slip the rifle down with the left hand as low as the left arm will admit, keeping the arm and rifle close to the body, and with the right hand, which is to seize the rifle between the bands, place the butt quietly on the ground even with the toe of the right foot, bringing the left hand at the same instant to the left side; the right arm to be slightly bent, the thumb round the barrel, pressed against the thigh, fingers slanting towards the ground.

1st. At the word *Fix*, place the thumb of the right hand, as quick as possible, behind the barrel.

2nd. As soon as the word of command is fully given, take a gripe of the firelock, and push the muzzle a little forward, grasping the bayonet with the left hand, the elbow kept well forward, so as not to interfere with the left-hand man, and fixing it with the utmost celerity. The instant this is done, return, as quick as possible, to the *Order* as above described, and stand perfectly steady.

Raise the rifle with a smart jerk of the right hand, and seize it as described in the position "at the shoulder;" at the same time seize the rifle also with the left hand in line with the elbow to steady it in the shoulder, arm close to the body.

Bring the left hand to the left side.

Seize the rifle with the left hand as in the first motion of "*Secure Arms.*"

TWO.

Raise the rifle with the right hand perpendicularly from the shoulder to the *poise*, bringing it in front of the centre of the body, lock to the front; at the same time place the left hand smartly on the stock with the fingers pointing upwards, the thumb close to the forefinger, the point in line with the mouth, the wrist on the trigger guard, the left elbow close to the butt, the right elbow and butt close to the body.

THREE.

Bring the rifle down with a quick motion as low as the right hand will admit without constraint, guard to the front, and grasp it with the left hand, the little finger touching the projection above the lock plate, thumb between stock and barrel, at the same time draw back the right foot so that the hollow of it may touch the left heel; lightly holding the small of the butt with the right hand, fingers pointing rather downwards; the rifle in this position to be totally supported with the left hand, close in front of and opposite the centre of the body.

7th.
SHOULDER-
ARMS.

Bring the rifle to the right side, and seize it with the right hand, the thumb and forefinger round the guard at the full extent of the arm, remaining fingers under the cock, bringing the left hand square with the left elbow and the right foot to its original position, both arms close to the body.

TWO.
8th.
PORT-ARMS.

Bring the left hand smartly to the left side.
The same as the first motion of "*Secure Arms.*"

TWO.

Bring the rifle in the left hand to a diagonal position across the body, lock to the front, and seize the small of the butt at once with the right hand, thumb and fingers round the stock, the left wrist to be opposite the left breast, both elbows close to the body, the muzzle slanting upwards,

9th.
CHARGE-
BAYONETS.

so that the barrel may cross opposite the point of the left shoulder.

On the word *Bayonets*, the front-rank men will make a right half-face, the right toes to point to the right, the left full to the front, and bring down the rifle to nearly a horizontal position at the right side, with the muzzle inclining a little upwards, the right wrist to rest against the hollow of the thigh below the hip, the thumb of the right hand pointing to the muzzle. The rear-rank men will stand still, remaining at the "Port."

Whenever a company in line charges with bayonets, the whole are in the first instance to advance in quick time with shouldered arms; at the command *Prepare to Charge*, the rifles of the front rank will be brought to the long trail, and those of the rear rank to the slope; at the word *Charge*, the rifles of the front rank will be brought to the charging position, and the pace increased to the double march, carefully avoiding too much hurry. On the word *halt*, both ranks will halt and shoulder arms.

10th.
SHOULDER-
ARMS.

Raise the rifle to a perpendicular position at the right side, and seize it with right hand as described in the position "at the shoulder," at the same time face to the front, the left hand holding the piece above the lowest band square with the left elbow, both arms square to the body.

TWO.
11th.
SLOPE-ARMS.

Bring the left hand to the left side.
The same as the first motion of "Secure Arms."

TWO.

Bring the rifle on to the left shoulder, muzzle slanting to the rear, and seize it with the left hand, the first two joints of the fingers grasping the butt, thumb alone on the heel of it, the guard pressed gently against the shoulder, left elbow close to the side.

THREE.

Bring the right hand down to the right side.

12th.
STAND AT
EASE.

13th.
ATTENTION.

14th.
CARRY-ARMS.

TWO

THREE.

15th.
ORDER-ARMS.

16th.
UNFIX
BAYONETS.

Bring the right hand smartly across the body and place it on the left hand, thumbs of both hands to be on the heel of the butt, that of the left nearest to the lock ; at the same time move the left foot six inches to the front, with the toes pointing to the left front (feet separated), the left knee to be slightly bent, the greater part of the weight of the body to be brought on the right leg : no constraint.

Bring the left foot back in line with the right, and the right hand smartly to the right side.

Seize the small of the butt with the right hand.

Bring the rifle to the right side and seize it as described in the position "at the shoulder," carrying the left hand across the body to steady it.

Drop the left arm to the left side.

As already detailed.

At the word *Unfix*, slip the thumb of the right hand in rear of the barrel ; at the last sound of the word *Bayonet*, force the muzzle a little forward, bring the left hand smartly to the upper loop, the thumb pointing upwards. Seize the socket of the bayonet between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, pressing the spring back with the first joint of the finger, the back of the knuckle of the second joint being at the same time placed against the bow ; raise the bayonet to disengage it from the spring, and when it is as high as the turn, twist it to the left to disengage it from the muzzle ; let the bow fall over the thumb, and the two forefingers on the top of the socket, with the left hand force the muzzle of the firelock back to its proper position ; at the same instant bring the thumb of the left

17th
STAND AT-
EASE.

TRAIL-ARMS.

SHOULDER-
ARMS.

TWO.

TRAIL-ARMS.

TWO.

CHANGE
ARMS.

CHANGE ARMS.

hand on the top of the scabbard, for the purpose of guiding the bayonet into it ; and bring the right hand smartly to the position of ordered arms.

Push the muzzle of the rifle to the front with the right hand, arm close to the side, at the same time move the left foot six inches to the front, the knee slightly bent, and the principal weight of the body resting on the right leg, as described in Drill I.

Section 2. Trailing Arms.

From ordered arms, bring the rifle to a horizontal position at the right side, holding it with the right hand behind the lower band (thumb and fingers round the piece) at the full extent of the arm.

Raise the rifle to a perpendicular position at the right side, and seize it with the right hand as described in the position "at the shoulder," the left hand holding the piece above the lowest band square with the left elbow, both arms close to the body.

Bring the left hand to the left side.

Seize the rifle with the left hand, little finger in line with the elbow, arm close to the body.

Raise the right hand and seize the rifle below the lowest band, thumb and fingers round it ; then bring the rifle down to a horizontal position at the full extent of the arm, and at the same time bring the left hand to the left side.

Bring the rifle to a perpendicular position at the right side, and seize it with the left hand close above the sight, and carry it round to the left side, bringing it to a horizontal position at the full extent of the arm.

Bring the rifle in like manner back to the right side.

ORDER ARMS. { Bring the rifle to a perpendicular position at the right side, placing the butt quietly on the ground, and come to the position of "order arms."

Volunteers will also be taught these movements, judging their own time, in the same manner as they have been taught the facings.

When volunteers are required to go through the manual exercise at a review, they will perform it judging their own time. If the platoon exercise is to follow, the three last commands will be omitted, viz., *Order Arms, Unfix Bayonets, Stand at Ease*. The platoon exercise will be performed with fixed bayonets.

Section 3. *Marching with Arms.*

The volunteers will then be practised, with their arms, in marching and turning, in quick and double time. In turning to the right about with trailed arms, they will bring the rifle to a perpendicular position on the first step of the turn, and trail again on the fourth.

When moving the trailed arms, at the word *Halt*, arms are to be ordered, and when the men are at the halt, with ordered arms, on the words *Quick* or *Double March* being given, arms are to be trailed, as they step off, without any command to that effect. If volunteers are required to move a named number of paces backward or forward, or to move to a flank by the side step, when *at ordered arms*, the rifle is merely to be raised from the ground, the barrel being kept close to the shoulder; this position of the rifle is called *the short trail*.

In ordering arms from any position, the greatest care is to be taken to prevent the rifle falling on, or striking the ground, and it is not to be unnecessarily shaken in performing any of the motions of the manual exercise.

Section 4. *Method of Piling Arms.*

For this practice the squad will be formed in two ranks or lines, one behind the other, the rear rank a pace and a half (45 inches) from the front rank, measuring from the heels of one rank to the heels of the other. It will then be told off from right to left, the front-rank men only calling out the numbers, but the rear-rank men equally attending to and remembeing them.

PILE-ARMS.

At the word *Pile*, the front rank will draw back their right feet in order to face to the right about; at the word *Arms*, the front rank will face about, bringing their rifles with them to ordered arms; the whole will then place the butts of their rifles between their feet, locks from them, barrels to the right, after which the right file rear rank and the left file front rank will incline their rifles towards each other, and cross ramrods. The front-rank man of the right file will then seize the rifle of the front-rank man of the left file, with his left hand, round the muzzle, bearing it from him, and with the right hand he will pass his own ramrod between the ramrods, and muzzles of the two firelocks already crossed; the left file rear rank will then lodge his rifle between the muzzles of the rifles of the front rank, sling uppermost. When there is an odd file, that is a right file without a left file, each man of the file will lodge his rifle against the pile nearest his right hand.

STAND CLEAR.

Ranks take a pace of ten inches backwards and face towards the pivot flank.

STAND TO.

Ranks facing towards the pivot flank, will face inwards and close on their arms by taking a pace of ten inches forward.

UNPILE-ARMS.

At the word *Unpile*, seize the rifle with the right hand under the top band, front rank at the same time drawing back their right feet in order to face to the right about; at the word *Arms*, unlock the ramrods without hurry, by inclining the butts inwards, and come to ordered arms, the front rank will then *front*.

It is necessary to be careful in piling and unpiling arms to prevent damage being done to the ramrods and sights.

Odd numbers are right files, even numbers left files, as already described, excepting when the left file of the squad

is an odd number, in which case it will be a left file, and the left file but one, though an even number, will be a right file; the third file from the left of the squad will then be called an odd file, that is a right file without a left file. Should there be a blank file, that is a front-rank man without a rear-rank man, it will invariably be placed the third from the left.

FIFTH DRILL.

Section 1. Platoon Exercise.

PLATOON
EXERCISE BY
MOTIONS.
STANDING.
AS A FRONT
(OR REAR)
RANK.
PREPARE TO
LOAD.

TWO.

LOAD.

To serve as a caution, the squad standing with shouldered arms.

From the shoulder.—Seize the rifle as described in the first movement of “order ‘arms,’ ” and make a half face to the right, left toes pointing to the front, right toes to the right, eyes to the front.

As a front rank.—Carry the left foot ten inches to the left front in a diagonal direction, carrying the body with it. *As a rear rank.*—Carry the left foot six inches to the front, moving the body with it, shoulders to be square to the front. Bring the rifle down in the left hand, and place the butt quietly on the ground against the inside of the left foot, barrel to the front; at the same time slip up the left hand, and seize the rifle round the nose cap, thumb pointing to the muzzle, arm close to the side; carry the right hand at once to the pouch (elbow to the rear), take up a cartridge, holding it with the forefinger and thumb close to the top, with the bullet in the palm of the hand.

Bring the cartridge to the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, and carefully tear off the end without spilling the powder, then replace the finger and thumb as before.

TWO. { Bring the cartridge to the muzzle, and pour the powder into the barrel, turning the elbow up, and palm of the hand to the front.

THREE. { Reserve the cartridge by turning the knuckles to the front, and put the bullet in the barrel nearly as far as the top, still holding the paper close above the bullet, elbow up.

FOUR. { By a turn of the wrist from left to right, and dropping the elbow into the side, tear off the paper ; when this motion is completed, the little finger is to rest against the side of the barrel, the knuckles inclining towards the ground.

FIVE. { Seize the head of the ramrod between the forefinger and thumb, knuckles towards the body.

ROD. { Force the ramrod up and seize it in the middle between the first two fingers and thumb of the right hand, the remaining fingers to be closed in the hand, knuckles towards the body, elbow as high as the wrist.

TWO. { Draw the ramrod straight out, turn it over towards the front, and place the head of it on the bullet, still holding the ramrod with the two first fingers and the thumb, the remaining fingers closed in the hand, knuckles to the front, elbow near to the ramrod, shoulders square.

HOME. { Force the bullet down till the second finger touches the barrel, bringing the elbow close to the body.

TWO. { Slip the right hand up to the point of the ramrod, and seize it between the first two fingers and thumb, knuckles to the front, the arm to be kept as close to the ramrod as possible.

THREE. { Force the bullet steadily to the bottom, bringing the elbow down close in to the body, inclining the knuckles to the right.

FOUR. { By two firm pressures, raising the ramrod about one inch on each occasion, ascertain that the bullet is resting on the powder ; all strokes which may indent the point of the bullet to be carefully avoided.

RETURN. { Draw up the ramrod and seize it in the middle as in the first motion of the "rod."

TWO. { Draw the ramrod straight out, turn it over, the point towards the front, and put it into its place, pressing it towards the body in so doing to prevent the point catching the band, raise the right hand, place the second joint of the forefinger on the head of the ramrod and force it home ; then seize it between the second joint of the forefinger and thumb, and slip the left hand down at the same instant to its full extent and seize the rifle.

CAP. { Turn the shoulders and body a half face to the right without moving the feet, bring the rifle to the right side, in a horizontal position, with the left hand, which will grasp it behind the lower band, thumb between stock and barrel ; at the same time meet the small of the butt with the right hand, fingers behind the trigger guard, half cock the rifle with the thumb, left arm close to the body. *As a front rank*, the small of the butt must be pressed against the hip ; *as a rear rank*, four inches above it.

TWO. { Advance the fingers to the nipple, and with the forefinger throw off the old cap.

THREE. { Carry the hand to the cap pocket, and take up a cap between the forefinger and thumb, the remaining fingers to be closed in the hand, elbow to the rear.

FOUR. { Put the cap straight upon the nipple, looking to the front after doing so.

FIVE. { Press the cap home with the flat part of the thumb, with the fingers closed in the hand and against the lock plate.

SIX. { Bring the hand to the "small" of the butt, and hold it lightly with the fingers *behind the trigger guard*, thumb pointing to the muzzle.

AT — YDS.
READY. { Carry the right hand to the sight, and with the forefinger and thumb adjust the sliding bar, placing the top even with the line, or to the place that indicates the elevation necessary for the distance named ; then raise the flap without a jerk, from the top, if required ; after which bring the hand back to the small of the butt, and full cock the rifle, and hold it lightly with the fingers behind the trigger guard, thumb pointing to the muzzle, and fix the eye steadfastly on some object in front.

PRESENT. { Bring the rifle to the shoulder, carrying it well to the front, so as to clear the body as it goes up, keeping a firm hold of it behind the lower band with the left hand ; raise the right elbow as high as the shoulder and a little forward ; press the butt against the shoulder with the left hand, and bring the left elbow well under the rifle to form a support ; hold the butt lightly with the right hand, the muzzle pointing a few inches below the object which the eye is fixed on, the forefinger along the outside of the trigger guard, and the left eye closed.

TWO. { It is very important that the volunteer be well practised in bringing his rifle to the "Present," the instructor will therefore cause him frequently to repeat the motion as above described, directing him to bring the rifle down again to the right side at the words, *as you were.*

THREE. { Place the forefinger round the trigger like a hook, that part of it between the first and second joint to rest flat on the trigger, and restrain the breathing.

{ Raise the muzzle steadily until the top of the fore-sight is brought in a line with the object through the bottom of the notch of the back-sight.

FOUR.

{ Press the trigger without the least jerk or motion of the hand, eye, or arm until the cock falls upon the nipple, keeping the eye still firmly fixed upon the object.

FIVE.

{ Bring the rifle to the capping position, and shut down the flap, but without moving the sliding bar, and immediately seize the rifle with the right hand close in front of the left, fore arm close to the barrel ; and after a pause, taking the time from the right, turn the barrel at once downwards, and bring the rifle to a perpendicular position opposite the right breast in the right hand, then seize it with the left hand at the nose cap, and come to the position of "prepare to load," second motion.

The volunteer should always be taught to aim at some *alive* object when bringing his rifle to the "Present;" for this purpose small bulls'-eyes should be painted on a wall or fence, one above another, two and four feet from the ground, and at lateral distances of three feet; they should be white, the size of a crown piece, with black centres the size of a shilling.

Particular attention is to be given to the following points, in the "Present," the body is to be firm and upright, the butt to be pressed firmly into the hollow of the shoulder, the rifle to be held firmly in the left hand, the sight to be upright, and in aiming, the muzzle to be steadily raised, until the top of the fore-sight is aligned upon the object on which the right eye is fixed, through the bottom of the notch of the back-sight, the left eye being closed and the breathing restrained. In delivering the fire, the trigger is to be moved by pressure alone, without any motion of the hand, eye, or elbow; the right eye to continue fixed on the object after snapping, to ascertain if the aim has been deranged by the movement of the trigger or body.

Section 2. To Shoulder and Order from the Capping Position.

SHOULDER
ARMS.

TWO.

ORDER ARMS.

To Shoulder.—At the word *shoulder*, bring the left foot back to the right. At the word *arms*, turn upon the heels to the front, at the same time bring the rifle to its place at the shoulder, seizing it with the right hand.

Drop the left hand to the side.

To Order.—At the word “*order*,” bring the left foot back to the right, and seize the rifle with the right hand close in front of the left; fore-arm close to the barrel. At the word *arms*, face to the front, and with the right hand place the butt quietly on the ground, and drop the left arm to the left side, in the position at ordered arms, explained in the manual exercise.

Section 3. To Load from the Order.

When required to load from the “*Order*,” on the words *Prepare to Load*, the volunteer will make a half face to the right, as in loading from the shoulder, moving his rifle with the body. On the word *Two*, he will bring his rifle with the right hand to the loading position, seizing it at the nose cap with the left hand; in all other respects he will proceed as already described.

Section 4. To come to the “Ready.”

AS A FRONT
(or REAR)
RANK
AT — YARDS.
READY.

TWO.

From the Shoulder.—Make a right half face, the left foot to point to the front, the right foot to the right, at the same time seize the rifle with the left hand, the little finger in line with the right elbow.

Bring the rifle to a horizontal position at the right side, grasping it firmly with the left hand behind the lowest band, thumb between the stock and barrel, left arm close to the body; *as a front rank* the small of the butt must be pressed against the hip; *as a rear rank*, four inches above it. Then carry the left foot, *as a front rank*, ten inches to the left front

in a diagonal direction, carrying the body with it ; *as a rear rank*, six inches to the front, moving the body with it, and proceed as already described in the "Ready," page 28.

AS A FRONT
(or REAR)
RANK
AT — YARDS.
READY. } *From the Order.*—Make a right half face as before described, carrying the rifle round with the body.

TWO. } Bring the rifle to a horizontal position at the right side, grasping it with the left hand, and proceed as above described.

Section 5. *To Fire and Re-load Kneeling.*

FIRE AS A
FRONT (or
REAR) RANK
KNEELING
AT — YARDS.
READY. } Sink down on the right knee ; *as a front rank*, the knee should be 6 inches to the right, and 12 to the rear of the left heel ; *as a rear rank*, 12 inches to the right and 12 to the rear of the left heel ; the right foot upright and under the body, body resting on the heel, the lower part of the left leg nearly perpendicular, at the same time bring the rifle down to the ready position, adjust the sight, and cock as already described.

PRESENT. } As when standing, except that the left elbow is placed on the knee to form a support, the weight of the body still on the right foot.

TWO.
THREE.
FOUR. } As already explained when standing.

<i>Front Rank.</i>	<i>Rear Rank.</i>
Bring the rifle down to the capping position, at the same time raise the body off the right heel, and place the left fore-arm square on the left thigh six inches be-	Bring the rifle down to the capping position, at the same time raise the body off the right heel, and place the left fore-arm square on the left knee ; then shut

FIVE.

hind the knee; then shut down the flap without a jerk, and return the hand to the small of the butt. After a pause come to the position of "prepare to load," by carrying the rifle in both hands round in front of the left leg, turning the barrel downwards at the same time, and with the left hand passing the butt close by the body over the right heel to the left rear to the extent of the left arm, meeting it at the same time with the right hand, the thumb in line with the muzzle, then seize the rifle with the left hand at the nose cap, afterwards carry the right hand to the pouch and proceed as already described.

LOAD.

TWO.

THREE.

FOUR.

FIVE.

As already explained when standing.

down the flap without a jerk, and return the hand to the small of the butt; and after a pause come to the position of "prepare to load," by turning the rifle over in the left hand and placing the butt on the ground, lock uppermost, under the skin of the right leg of the front-rank man of the file on the right, meeting the barrel with the right hand thumb in line with the muzzle, which is to be as high and in a line with the right shoulder, pointing to the rear, then seize the rifle with the left hand at the nose cap, afterwards carry the right hand to the pouch and proceed as already described.

As already explained when standing.

CAP.

With the left hand raise the butt over the right heel, close by the body, in a slanting direction, until the left elbow is brought in front of the hip, at the same time dropping the right hand to the right side, then bring the rifle round in front of the left leg, to a horizontal position at the right side, and the shoulders to the right half face, placing the left fore-arm at once square on the thigh six inches behind the knee,

With the left hand bring the rifle to a horizontal position at the right side, muzzle to the front, and let the body resume the right half-face, place the left fore-arm at once square on the left knee, at the same time meet the small of the butt with the right hand, and hold it lightly with the fingers behind the guard, and half cock the rifle, the thumb to remain on the cock; the rifle to be grasped with the left

Front Rank.

and meeting the small of the butt with the right hand, which is to hold it lightly, with the fingers behind the trigger guard, and half cock the rifle, the thumb to remain on the cock; the rifle to be grasped with the left hand, as detailed when capping standing; the butt to be pressed against the side

Rear Rank.

hand, as detailed when capping standing; the butt to be pressed against the side.

TWO. As detailed when capping standing.

Section 6. To Shoulder and Order from the Capping Position, kneeling.

SHOULDER
ARMS,
or
ORDER ARMS.

At the word **SHOULDER**, spring up to the standing position, at the half-face to right, bringing the right heel to the left; at the word **ORDER**, spring up in like manner, and at the same time seize the rifle with the right hand close in front of the left. At the word **ARMS**, proceed as described in shouldering or ordering from the capping position standing.

Section 7. Platoon Exercise in Slow and Quick Time.

The platoon exercise should first be taught by motions, as detailed, then in slow time, that is, only repeating the cautions and commands thus:—*Platoon exercise in slow time. As a front (or rear) rank. Prepare to load. Load. Rod. Home. Return. Cap. Fire a volley at —— yards. Ready. Present.* After which the volunteers will be taught to load in quick time, that is, on the word *in quick time load*, they will go through all the motions, and when loaded and capped they will wait at half-cock, at the capping position, for further orders. When a corps is required to go through the platoon exercise at a review or inspection it will be performed first in slow time then in quick time, as above described, but not by motions.

SIXTH DRILL.

Section 1. Formation of Squad in Two Ranks.

Three or four squads will now fall in together with ordered arms in two ranks, formed as described in Section 4 of the Fourth Drill.

Section 2. Telling off.

The squad will tell off as described in Section 4 of the Fourth Drill.

Section 3. Manual and Platoon Exercises.

The volunteers will then be ordered to shoulder arms, and will be practised in two ranks in the manual and platoon exercise, as already taught. Before loading or firing, the rear-rank men will, on the caution, invariably take a pace of 34 inches to the front, so as to lock up close to the front rank; and after they cease firing and are loaded the rear-rank men will take a pace to the rear, to resume their proper distance. When formed in two ranks the cautions "*as a front (or rear) rank*" are of course unnecessary.

Section 4. Movements in Two Ranks.

Volunteers must also practise, in two ranks, all the movements they have learned in one, the rear-rank men being careful to preserve their proper distances from their respective front-rank men, and their covering in rear of them.

When wheeling from the halt, the pivot man of the front rank will face as already described, his rear-rank man will uncover and double in rear of the second file, thus, when wheeling to the right, the right-hand man of the front rank will face to the right, his rear-rank man will take one pace to the rear with his right foot, then one pace to his left with his left foot; he will regain his place during the wheel. If a squad is required to wheel back from the halt, the caution will first be given, on which the pivot man will face, but in wheeling back his rear-rank man will not uncover; the volunteers will then be faced about and wheeled rear rank in front.

When marching in files the rear-rank men must dress by their respective front-rank men.

In forming to the reverse flank, or to the right or left about, the rear rank will proceed as described in Section 3 of the Third Drill ; the front-rank men will move round their respective rear-rank men, and form successively in front of them ; when forming to the front the rear-rank man of the leading file will drop to the rear of the front-rank man while the squad is forming, the rest of the rear-rank men will follow their front-rank men.

In the diagonal march the rear-rank men must preserve their relative positions with their front-rank men, so that when they halt and front they will be found in their proper places.

Section 5. Firings.

The volunteers must also be practised in firing volleys and in independent file firing, as follows :—

FIRE A VOLLEY *Volleys.*—On this caution the rear rank will close up, as above directed.

AT—YARDS *As already taught in the platoon exercise.*

READY.

PRESENT. *As already taught.*

FILE FIRING

**FROM THE
RIGHT (or
LEFT) OR FROM
BOTH FLANKS.**

File firing.—On this caution the rear rank will close up, as above described.

COMMENCE.

On this word the flank file will make ready and fire, front-rank man first, rear-rank man immediately afterwards ; they will then load ; as the flank file comes to the present the next file will make ready, and so on for the first round, after which the files will fire and load independently. When only a few men are firing in the same direction, they must fire the first round very slowly, each file waiting till the file next to it is nearly reloaded ; but when the whole corps is firing in one line the men may fire rather faster.

CEASE FIRING. { On this word each file will complete its loading, and "shoulder arms;" if any man has "made ready," he will half cock his rifle; the rear-rank men will resume their proper distance as they shoulder.

As a general rule it will be advisable, when firing volleys or file firing, to direct the front rank to fire kneeling.

Section 6. *The Formation of Fours.*

SQUAD, FOURS —DEEP.	{ On the word <i>deep</i> , the left files will double behind the right files by taking a pace to the rear with their left feet, and a pace to the right with their right feet.
SQUAD FRONT.	{ On the word <i>front</i> , the left files will move up in line with the right files, by taking a pace to the left with their left feet, and a pace to the front with their right feet.
SQUAD, FOURS —ABOUT.	{ On the word <i>about</i> , the whole squad will face to the right-about, and the left files will double in the proper rear of the right files, by taking a place to the front with the right feet, and a pace to the left with their left feet.
SQUAD FRONT.	{ On the word <i>front</i> , the whole squad will face to the right about and re-form two deep, as already described.
SQUAD FOURS —RIGHT.	{ On the word <i>right</i> , the squad will face to the right, and the left files will form on the right of the right files, by taking one pace to the right with their right feet, and one pace to the front with their left feet.
SQUAD FRONT.	{ On the word <i>front</i> , the squad will face to the left and re-form two deep, as already described.
SQUAD, FOURS —LEFT.	{ On the word <i>left</i> , the squad will face to the left, and the left files will form on the left of the right files, by taking one pace to the left with their left feet and one pace to the rear with their right feet.

SQUAD-FRONT. { On the word *front*, the squad will face to the right and re-form two deep, as already described.

By the arrangement of the odd and blank files, when such occur, as explained in Section 4 of the Fourth Drill, the left four of a squad or company will always be complete.

The squad will be practised to form fours on the march. In these formations the left files will move precisely in the same manner as they do when forming from the halt, the right files marking time two paces to enable them to do so. When forming fours to a flank, the volunteers will turn instead of facing. When advancing or retiring, the words of command for forming four deep will be, *fours deep*, and for forming two deep, *form two deep*. When moving to a flank in fours, on the words, *front* (or *rear*)-turn, the volunteers will turn as ordered, and then form two deep without further word of command.

A squad moving to a flank in fours may be ordered to *form two deep*, on which the left files will fall back or step up to their places in file; and at the word *form four deep*, the left files will resume their places in fours.

S. 7.—*Wheeling in Fours, and forming Squad from Fours.*

Wheeling.—A squad taking ground to a flank by fours, will wheel to the right or left, in the same manner as it wheels in files, each four wheeling successively round the same point.

Forming to the Front.—When a squad taking ground to a flank by fours is ordered to form to the front, the leading file will mark time, the remainder will turn, if right is in front, to the left, if left is in front, to the right, form two deep, and proceed as described in Section 4 of this Drill.

Forming to the Reverse Flank or to the Right or Left about.—When a squad is ordered to form to the reverse flank, or to the right or left about, it will at once form two deep, and then proceed as described in Section 4 of this Drill.

Section 8.—*A Squad formed in Fours closing on a Flank, and Re-forming Two Deep.*

ON THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) CLOSE. QUICK —MARCH. { A squad having formed four deep must be taught to close on the right or left; the four men on the named flank standing fast, the remainder closing on them by the side step.

FROM THE
RIGHT (OR
LEFT,) RE-
FORM TWO
DEEP. QUICK
—MARCH.

In re-forming two deep, on the words *quick-march*, the four men on the named flank will stand fast, the remainder will open out from them by the side step, and the left files will move up to their places in line in succession as the intervals are opened for them.

These formations must also be practised during the march; on the words *on the right (or left,) close*, the files on the named flank will continue to march straight to their front, with a short pace, the remainder will close on them by the diagonal march.

On the words *from the right (or left,) re-form two deep*, the four men on the named flank will continue to march to the front with a short pace, the remainder will incline outwards, and the left files will move up into the intervals, in succession, as they are opened for them.

A large squad or company may in like manner be taught to close on its centre, and re-form two deep from the centre.

SEVENTH DRILL.

S. 1.—General Rules for Extending in Skirmishing Order.

I. The volunteers will next be taught the following movements, which are necessary in skirmishing:—

II. An intelligent man should be placed in the centre of the squad for these movements.

III. In extending, as a general rule, it is the business of the rear-rank man of each file to regulate the distance, and of the front-rank man to look to the direction.

IV. The number of paces that files are to extend from each other may be specified in the caution by the commander thus:—*three paces from the right-extend*. When no number is specified, six paces will be the regulated distance between files.

V. Men in extended order may be directed to increase the distance between their files any given number of paces, from either flank, the centre, or any named file. The command will be given thus, *to eight paces from the right-extend*; if no number of paces is specified, or if the bugle sound the *extend*, the skirmishers will open out one-half more than their original extension; thus, if they are at six paces distance, they will open to nine.

A squad may be extended from the right file, left file, or centre file, or from any other named file.

Section 2. Extending from the Halt.

FROM THE
RIGHT, (LEFT
CENTRE, or
No — FILE)—
EXTEND.

On the word *Extend*, the file on the named flank, or the centre or named file, will kneel down, the remainder will shoulder arms, face outwards, and extend in quick time.

The front-rank men will move direct to the flank, covering correctly on the march, the rear-rank men will cast their eyes over the inward shoulder, and tap their respective front-rank men, as a signal to halt, front, and kneel, when they have gained their proper distances.

Section 3. Closing on the Halt.

ON THE RIGHT
(LEFT,
CENTRE, or
No — FILE)—
CLOSE.

On the word *Close*, the file on the named flank, or the centre or named file, will raise, order arms, and stand at ease ; the remainder will rise, face towards it, and close at quick time, halting, fronting, ordering arms, and standing at ease, in succession, as they arrive at their places.

The file on which the skirmishers close may be faced in any direction ; the remainder will form upon it, facing in the same direction.

Section 4. Extending on the March.

FROM THE
RIGHT (LEFT
CENTRE, or
No — FILE)—
EXTEND.

On the word *Extend*, the file on the named flank, or the centre or named file, will continue to move straight forward in quick time ; the remainder will make a half turn from the flank from which they are ordered to extend, and move off in double time. As soon as each file has extended to its proper distance, it will turn to its front and resume the quick time, the rear-rank men covering their front-rank men, and the whole keeping in line with the directing file.

When a company, extending on the march, is halted before all the files are extended, the remainder will make a second half turn outwards into file, break into quick time, shoulder arms, and complete their extension as from the halt.

Section 5. Closing on the March.

ON THE RIGHT (LEFT, CENTRE, or No — FILE) — ADVANCE. { On the word *Close*, the file on the named flank, or the centre or named file, will move steadily on in quick time; the remainder will make a half turn towards it and close in double time, turning to the front and resuming the quick time as they arrive at their place.

When a company, closing on the march, is halted before all the files are closed, the remainder will make a second half turn inwards into file, break into quick time, and complete the formation as from the halt.

Section 6. Advancing in Skirmishing Order.

COMPANY- ADVANCE. { On the word *Advance*, the volunteers will raise and step off in quick time; with trailed arms, keeping their distances from the centre.

Section 7. Retiring in Skirmishing Order.

COMPANY- RETIRE. { On the word *Retire*, the volunteers will rise, face to the right about, and step off in quick time, rear-rank in front, keeping their distances from the centre.

Volunteers in extended order will invariably face or turn to the right about, whether they are advancing, retiring, firing, or not firing.

Section 8. Inclining to a Flank.

TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT, INCLINE. ADVANCE, or RETIRE. HALT. { On the word *Incline*, the skirmishers will make a half turn to the flank to which they are ordered to incline, and move in a diagonal direction, until they are ordered to resume their original direction to the front or rear, by the word of command *Advance* or *Retire*. If the skirmishers have made a half turn, and are again ordered to incline in the same direction, on the second word *Incline*, they will complete the turn by making a second half turn, and will take ground to the flank in file.

{ On the word *halt*, when volunteers are inclining, they halt, front, and kneel.

When inclining to the right, the right file directs; when inclining to the left, the left file directs. On the word *advance or retire*, the centre file resumes the direction.

Section 9. *Skirmishers changing Front or Direction.*

1. *From the Halt.*—A line of skirmishers halted, can change front on any two named files that may be placed as a base for the rest to form upon.

A change of front in this manner may be made at any angle.

CHANGE
FRONT
TO THE RIGHT
(or LEFT) ON
THE TWO
RIGHT (or
LEFT) FILES.

On the caution the two named files will rise, and the instructor will dress them in the direction required; as soon as they are placed they will again kneel.

DOUBLE--
MARCH.

On the word *march*, the whole will rise, and if all the files are to be thrown forward on a flank, they will make a half-face inwards, and run across by the shortest way to their places in the new line, dressing on the two base files, as they successively halt, and then kneeling.

If all the files are to be thrown back on either flank, they will turn round, move across and halt, front and kneel successively as they arrive at their places in the new line.

If the change is on two central files, part of the company will be thrown forward and the rest back, as above described.

SKIRMISHERS.
RIGHT (or
LEFT) WHEEL.

On the *March*.—A line of skirmishers on the march may change its direction gradually, on the same principle as a company wheels when in close order. On the word *wheel*, the pivot file will halt, and the remainder will circle round it, the front-rank men looking outwards for the dressing, and the rear-rank men keeping the distances from the pivot flank.

FORWARD. { On the word *forward*, the whole line
 { will advance by the centre in the new
 { direction.

Section 10. Firing in Skirmishing Order.

The men of a file must always work together ; both men should never be unloaded at the same time ; they will fire alternately, commencing with the front-rank man. On broken ground the volunteers must take advantage of all cover, and when advancing or retiring they will run from one place of cover to another, the two men of each file keeping together and taking care not to get in the way of other files. When moving, the loaded man should always be nearest to the enemy.

Section 11. Forming Rallying Square.

The instructor will place an officer or man as a rallying point in front of the squad, facing the supposed enemy. He will then call out any two men from the ranks, and direct them to fall in on the right and left of the rallying point, facing outwards ; then three more men, who will form in front of those posted, facing to the front ; then three more, who will form in rear of them, facing to the rear. The instructor will next cause four men to take post at the four angles, and others to complete the different faces of the square, and so on, till all the men are formed. Each man as he moves to his place will fix his bayonet. After this, the squad will be dispersed, and the rallying point being placed, the volunteers will be ordered to form rallying square, on which they will run in, and form as above described : the great object is to form a compact mass as quickly as possible ; provided the volunteers crowd close together round the rallying point, and face outwards, it matters little what places they take.

Section 12. Preparing for Cavalry.

{ When the square is to prepare for cavalry, upon the word *ready*, the first and second rank will sink down at once upon the right knee, as a front and rear rank kneeling, in the manner prescribed when at the capping position, and at the same time they will place the butts of their ri-

PREPARE FOR
CAVALRY,
READY.

flies on the ground against the inside of their right knees, locks turned uppermost, the muzzle slanting upwards, so that the point of the bayonet will be about the height of a horse's nose; the left hand to have a firm grasp of the rifle immediately above the lowest band, the right hand holding the small of the butt, the left arm to rest upon the thigh about six inches in rear of the left knee. The third and fourth ranks will make ready as a front and rear rank standing. Muzzles of rifles to be inclined upwards. The standing ranks will fire by files, and the kneeling ranks in volleys by word of command.

When the sides of the square are less than four deep, the front rank only will kneel.

In this manner dispersed parties may be formed to resist an attack of cavalry in an open country, either in one or more squares, according as they may be more or less dispersed; each square consisting of any number of men. Every man will run to the nearest rallying point, but the larger the square the safer it will be.

Section 13. *Re-forming Squad.*

RE-FORM
SQUAD

When the square is to be re-formed into a squad in line, the right or left hand man will be placed facing the supposed enemy, and the remainder of the men will form upon him.

EIGHTH DRILL.

Section 1. *Forming and Numbering off the Companies.*

The company will fall in in two ranks with ordered arms, in the same manner as the squads have been taught.

It will then number off from right to left, and will be divided into two subdivisions; and four sections, as nearly as possible of equal strength.

When one subdivision has a file more than the other, it will be the right subdivision; if one section has a file more than the rest, it will be the first or right section;

when two sections have a file more each than the other two, they will be the first and fourth, that is, the right and left sections. If three sections have a file each more than the remaining section, the first, second, and fourth will have the extra files, the third being the weakest thus:—

	Left Subdivision.		Right Subdivision.	
	4th Section.	3rd Section.	2nd Section.	1st Section.
A Company of 17 Files	17, 16, 15, 14	13, 12, 11, 10	9, 8, 7, 6	5, 4, 3, 2, 1
" 18 "	18, 17, 16, 15, 14	13, 12, 11, 10	9, 8, 7, 6	5, 4, 3, 2, 1
" 19 "	19, 18, 17, 16, 15	14, 13, 12, 11	10, 9, 8, 7, 6	5, 4, 3, 2, 1
" 20 "	20, 19, 18, 17, 16	15, 14, 13, 12, 11	10, 9, 8, 7, 6	5, 4, 3, 2, 1

When looking at this Table the volunteer must suppose himself to be standing in the ranks.

Section 2. Post of Officers.

When a company is in column with other companies the post of the captain or senior officer present is on the pivot flank of the front rank; the remaining officers and the serjeants are called supernumeraries. The post of the senior supernumerary is in rear of the second file from the reverse flank, that of the second senior in rear of the centre of the company, the rest of the supernumeraries will divide equally the spaces in the rear of the two subdivisions.

When a company is in line with other companies or is formed singly in line, the post of the captain is on the right of the front rank, that of the senior supernumerary in rear of the second file from the left, the other supernumeraries will be posted as in column.

In column the post of the covering serjeant is in rear of the second file from the pivot flank. In line, on the right of the rear rank, covering the captain.

When a company is formed in column of subdivisions, the post of the captain is on the pivot flank of the leading subdivision, that of the senior supernumerary on the pivot flank of the rear subdivision, and that of the second senior supernumerary in rear of the second file from the reverse flank of the rear subdivision, the rest of the supernumeraries retain their posts in rear of their respective subdivisions.

When a company is formed in column of sections, the post of the captain is on the pivot flank of the leading section, that of the senior supernumerary on the pivot flank of the third section, that of the second senior supernumerary on the pivot flank of the fourth section, and that of the third senior supernumerary on the pivot flank of the second section, the rest of the supernumeraries retain the posts they occupied in line.

In column of subdivisions or sections, the post of the covering serjeant is in rear of the second file from the pivot flank of the leading subdivision or section.

In the above formations the supernumeraries form a third or supernumerary rank, which is one pace from the rear rank when the company is in column with others, or is formed in column of subdivisions or sections, and three paces when it is in line with others or is formed singly in line.

When there is not a sufficient number of serjeants with a company, corporals should be taken from the ranks to take their places.

When a company is in column of subdivisions or sections and the right subdivision or section is leading, the column is called *right in front*; when the left subdivision or section is leading, the column is called *left in front*. When *Right in front*, the *Left* is the pivot flank. When *Left in front* the *Right* is the pivot flank. The same rule applies equally to the *companies* of a battalion, a column being called *Right in front* when number 1 company (which is on the right when in line) is leading, and *Left in front* when the highest numberered company (which is on the left when in line) is leading.

When the captain falls out in order to drill his company the next senior will take his place.

Section 3. *Dispersing and Assembling.*

Volunteers after being told off and proved should be wheeled into column of sections, and their leaders placed in front of them, so that they may know each other, and during a drill the company should frequently be dispersed and then ordered to close again, on which the men will run in and form on their section leaders, who will stand in a row one behind the other, to mark the left of their respective sections in regular order, at section distance

from each other. Volunteers must also be taught to form company at once on the captain, or on either of the flank men.

Section 4. Advancing, Retiring, Wheeling, &c.

The company will be practised in advancing and retiring in line, in wheeling, and in all the movements they have learned in squad drill in two ranks.

S. 5. Wheeling into Column of Subdivisions or Sections.

BY SUBDIVISIONS
(OR SECTIONS)
LIGHT (OR LEFT)
WHEEL, OR ON
THE MOVE RIGHT
(OR LEFT) WHEEL
QUICK-MARCH,
HALT-DRESS, OR
FORWARD OR
COMPANY QUICK
MARCH, BY SUB-
DIVISIONS OR
SECTIONS (RIGHT
(OR LEFT) WHEEL.
FORWARD.

Volunteers will also be taught to wheel to the right or left by subdivisions or sections, either from the halt or on the march; each subdivision, or section, wheeling in the same manner as a squad. When square, on the words *Halt--Dress*, they will halt and dress in column, or on the word *Forward* they will move on in column; the captain and supernumeraries taking the posts described in Section 2 of this drill.

A column of subdivisions or sections will also be taught to wheel up into line both from the halt and on the march.

Section 6. Manual and Platoon Exercises, &c.

All the volunteers of the corps must also be practised together in the rifle exercises already taught.

Section 7. Formation of Company Square.

FORM CLOSE
COLUMN OF
SECTIONS.

QUICK-MARCH.

On the word *sections*, the rear rank of the second section will take a pace of 24 inches to the front; the first section will face to the left, the leading files disengaging to the front; the third and fourth sections will face to the right, their leading files disengaging to the rear.

On the word *March*, the second sections will fix bayonets, and the remaining sections will step off and form close column on the second section, the rear ranks closing on the front ranks during the march; each of these sections will halt front and fix bayonets without word of command as it arrives in column; the distance between sections will be one pace.

PREPARE FOR CAVALRY.

READY.

The company will be re-formed as follows :

RE-FORM COLUMN.

RE-FORM COMPANY.

QUICK-MARCH.

On the word *Prepare for Cavalry*, the officers and non-commissioned officers will move into the centre of the column ; the men will then face outwards, so as to show a front of equal strength in every direction.

On the word *Ready*, the men will proceed as directed in the rallying square.

On the word *column*, the men will face to their proper front in column, the captain and supernumeraries will move out to their places on the flanks.

On the word *Company*, the first section will face to the right, the third and fourth to the left.

On the word *March*, they will move out, the right section will turn to the rear when clear of the second section, will halt, front, and dress upon it ; the third and fourth sections will turn to the front in succession, when clear, and dress up into the line with the second section without word of command, the rear-rank resuming its proper distance.

If the men count the number of paces that take them into column, by taking the same number when re-forming company, they will be able to turn together. The bayonets will be unfixed by word of command.

A close column of subdivisions will be formed in the same manner as a close column of sections, the left subdivision moving in rear of the right.

Section 8. *Dismissing a Company*

TO THE
RIGHT-FACE.

As described in Section 11 of the First Drill.

LODGE-ARMS.

At this word the men will port arms, and in so doing the front rank will take a side pace to the left, and the rear-rank will take a side pace to the right, and after a pause the company will break off, and quit the parade without notice.

A company without arms will be dismissed in the same manner as a squad, see Section 11 of the First Drill, excepting that the rear rank will take a side pace to the right.

NINTH DRILL.

Section 1. The Company Extending, Closing, &c.

The company must be practised in extending and closing from the halt and on the march, advancing and retiring, inclining to the right and left, and changing front, as already described.

The volunteers should also be instructed to form close column of sections from extended order on any section; but their usual formation will be on the second, that section closing on its left file. They should also be practised in forming rallying square or squares, as already described.

One subdivision should also be taught to extend while the other remains at 150 or 200 paces in rear of its centre to support it; when two companies are moving together, one will support the other.

Section 2. The Alarm, or Look out for Cavalry.

When skirmishers are unexpectedly attacked by cavalry, the bugle will sound the *alarm*, or the words *look out for cavalry* will be given, on which the skirmishers will at once form close column of sections, and prepare for cavalry, unless in disorder or scattered, in which case they will form rallying squares, which may be signified for parade purposes by the *double* being sounded after the *alarm*. The supports will form close columns of sections and advance by command of their captains. If one subdivision only is skirmishing, supported by the other, on the *alarm* each will form a rallying square. When the *commence firing* sounds, the support will halt and prepare for cavalry, and both squares will commence firing.

Section 3. Skirmishers closing on the Support.

Calling in Skirmishers.— On the words *close on supports*, or the bugle sound *close*, the two centre files will retire in quick time, opening out as they move to the rear to clear the front of the support; the remaining files will close upon them on the march; when at quarter distance in rear of the support they will turn inwards, shouldering arms as they turn; and when they meet in rear of the centre of the support, they will halt front, order arms, and stand at ease.

Closing for Cavalry.—When skirmishers are not closely pressed by cavalry, the word or sound *close* will be given, followed by the *alarm* or word *look out for cavalry*, on which the support will advance, and if it is a company it will form subdivisions on the march, if a subdivision it will form sections. The skirmishers will move to the rear at the double, closing on the inward files of subdivisions (or sections), as described in the preceding paragraph, except that the centre files will incline outwards when they commence to retire, in order to keep clear of the front of their support. As the skirmishers approach the support, the latter will halt, the rear subdivision (or section) closing on the leading subdivision (or section), each fixing bayonets as it comes to the halt; the skirmishers will turn inwards, and form close column of subdivisions (or sections) in rear of the supports, fixing bayonets as they halt and front. The square will then be ordered to prepare for cavalry, as described in Section 7 of the Eighth Drill.

If skirmishers cannot reach the support, which will be signified on parade by repeating the *alarm*, they will, if a company, form company square, if a subdivision they will form rallying square; the support will also form company or rallying square.

Section 4. Relieving Skirmishers.

When skirmishers have suffered considerable loss, when they are fatigued by continued rapid movements, or when their supply of ammunition is getting low, it will be advisable to relieve them.

The most convenient method of effecting the relief is to order the support to extend and relieve its skirmishers.

When retiring, the successive relief of the skirmishers by supports, is the most effectual manner of keeping an enemy in check. The officer commanding a support should therefore be constantly on the look-out for good positions, in which he may extend his men with advantage, such as a bank, a ditch, a wall, or such like cover. After relieving, the new skirmishers must hold their position until ordered to continue the retreat.

The following general rules are laid down for relieving skirmishers under different circumstances:—

Relieving Skirmishers that are halted.—To relieve skirmishers that are halted, the support will extend in the

rear, out of immediate reach of the enemy's fire, and then run up to the old line. The old skirmishers on being relieved, will run straight to their rear, and when out of immediate reach of the enemy's fire, will close on the centre and form support.

Should an immediate advance be intended, the old skirmishers, on being relieved, will remain lying down till the new skirmishers have gained sufficient distance to their front; they will then rise, close on the centre, and form support.

Relieving Skirmishers that are advancing.—The support will extend on the march and then double up to the old skirmishers, changing into quick time as it passes through them, on which the old line will lie down and wait till the new skirmishers are sufficiently advanced to protect them from immediate fire, when they will rise and close to the centre, forming the support.

Relieving Skirmishers that are retiring.—To relieve skirmishers that are retiring, the support will halt, and front, at a considerable distance in the rear, and will then extend, each man, if possible, getting under cover. When the old skirmishers arrive within about twenty or thirty paces of the new, they will run through them to the rear until they are out of immediate reach of the enemy's fire, and then close on the centre and form support.

Section 5. Reinforcing or extending a line of Skirmishers to a Flank.

Reinforcing.—Any part of a line of skirmishers may be reinforced, by throwing forward the supports or part of them in the same manner as they are thrown forward when relieving skirmishers, but on joining the old line, both will remain and skirmish together, dividing the distances. A line of skirmishers may be diminished by calling in any portion of them, who will retire in the same manner as skirmishers are brought in when relieved. In this case, the remaining skirmishers will divide the space left by those who have retired.

Extending.—When it is necessary to extend skirmishers to a flank, without weakening the rest of the line, fresh skirmishers, with supports of equal strength, may be extended in the rear, and then ordered to double up and join the general line.

When a captain brings up his company to relieve or reinforce another that is extended, he must call out for what purpose he is come, that the captain of the old skirmishers may know how to act.

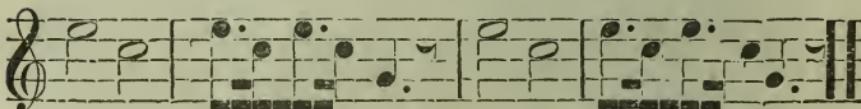
Section 6. Bugle Calls.

The following bugle sounds may occasionally be substituted for words of command when skirmishing, but the voice is less liable to error, and commands can be passed down an extended line with great rapidity by the supernumeraries :—

One G sounded on the bugle denotes the right of the line ; two G's the centre ; three G's left.

The G's, preceding any sound, denote the part of the line to which it applies ; for instance, two G's before the extend signify to extend from the centre ; one G followed by the close, to close to the right ; one G followed by the incline, to incline to the right ; three G's followed by the wheel, to wheel to the left.

I. EXTEND.



II. CLOSE.



III. ADVANCE.



IV. HALT.

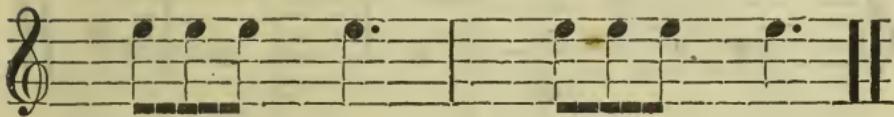


The Halt annuls all previous Sounds except the Fire.

V. COMMENCE FIRING.



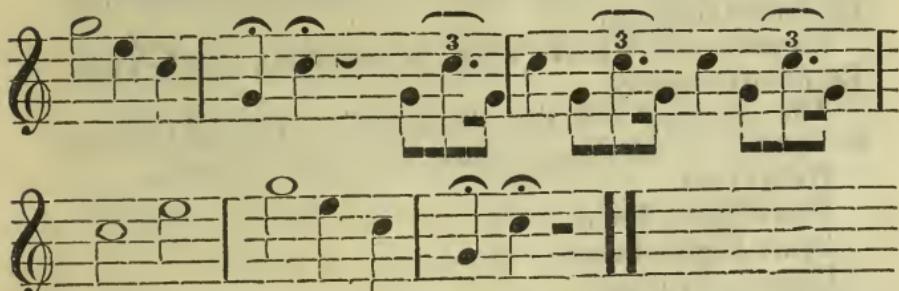
VI. CEASE FIRING.



VII. RETIRE.



VIII. ASSEMBLY.

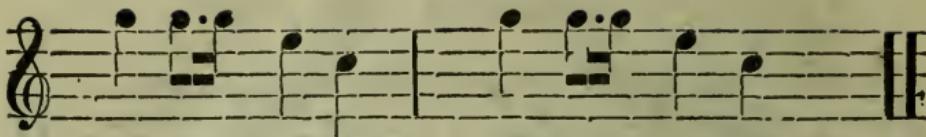


This sound will be used to turn out troops in cases of alarm by day or night, but must not be used at light infantry drill.

IX. INCLINE.



X. WHEEL.



The calls IX. and X. must be preceded by the distinguishing G's

XI. THE ALARM OR LOOK OUT FOR CAVALRY.



PROVING.

Section 7. Proving a Company.

After a company has been told off on parade, it will be proved in the following manner:—

Mark time—Quick. Subdivisions right-Wheel (when in echelon), Mark Time. Re-form-Company.

Subdivisions left-Wheel (when in echelon), Mark-Time. Re-form-Company.

Sections right-Wheel (when in echelon,) Mark-Time. Re-form-Company.

Sections left-Wheel (when in echelon), Mark-Time. Re-form-Company.

The company will then be turned to the right about, and proved in the same manner, rear rank in front.

Halt-Front.

Fours-Deep, Front.

Fours-Right, Front.

Fours-Left, Front.

Fours-About, Front.

The Company will also be proved, rear rank in front, in forming fours to the right and left on the march, as follows:—

Mark Time—Quick.

Right-About—Turn.

Fours-Right, Rear-Turn.

Fours-Left, Rear-Turn.

Halt-Front.

Form close column of Sections, Quick-March, Re-form-Company, Quick-March.

Right sections, first and third, Order-Arms. Left sections, second and fourth, Order-Arms, Right subdivision, Stand-at-Ease. Right subdivision, Stand-at-Ease.

Section 8. Marching at Ease.

Volunteers should not be required to march long distances at attention; they should be ordered to *March at Ease*, on which they may carry their rifles in any manner they please, and loosen out their files to the reverse flank; but they must take care not to hang back, and open out to the rear, nor lose their places, lest they retard other corps that may be following them. On the word *Attention*, they will close in again to the pivot flank, and trail arms properly in the right hand.

BATTALION FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

Section 1. General Remarks.

Although rifle volunteers are organized in battalions, and independent corps may occasionally meet and move together, it is not necessary that they should learn many complicated battalion evolutions.

The following formations and movements are all that can be required, and as they are simply combinations of the company movements already explained in the manual, it is only necessary for the officers to study the details.

Section 2. Formation of Open Column.

In open column the companies will be formed one behind another, each at a distance equal to its own front from the company that is next before it, measuring from the heels of the front rank men of one company to the heels of the front rank men of the other; this is also called wheeling distance.*

* Covering Serjeants, in taking up wheeling distance for their companies, may remember that by multiplying the number of files by 7, and dividing the product by 10, they will get the required number of paces.

The captains will take post on the pivot flanks of their respective front ranks, covering correctly one behind another, the men touching in to them.

When a column is on the march the captains must be careful to preserve their proper distances ; but they must not attempt to preserve their covering in one straight line from the front to the rear of the column, unless they are marching on an alignment, each captain should follow the footstep of the captain next in front of him.

Section 3. Telling off the Battalion.

When the battalion is formed the commanding officer will give the command, *tell off the battalion*, on which the captains will take a pace to their front, and face towards their men, the captain of the leading company will call out No. 1, the captain of the second company will then call out No. 2, and so on to the rear ; when all are numbered, the commanding officer will give the command *eyes-front*, on which the captains will resume their posts.

Section 4. Pivot Flank.

An explanation of the *Pivot Flank* has been given in Section 2 of the Fourth Drill.

Section 5. Formation of Quarter Distance Column.

The formation of a quarter distance column is the same as that of an open column, except that the companies are at a distance equal only to the front of one section (quarter of a company) from each other.

Section 6. Formation of Line.

When the companies of a battalion are formed in line there will be no interval between them, they will be placed in regular order, No. 1 on the right, the highest number on the left. Each company will be formed in the usual manner, as described in the Eighth Drill.

When a line is ordered to advance it will move by the centre, the captain who happens to be in the centre must therefore be careful in selecting his points to march upon, as he will direct the line.

Section 7. Telling off afresh.

When companies lose their relative position in line or column, which may frequently be the case after skirmishing, they can tell off afresh.

Section 8. Squares.

The simplest method of forming square to resist cavalry when in column, is to close to the front on the leading company, the rear ranks also closing on the front ranks, then face outwards and prepare for cavalry, as in rallying square. When in line, wheel into column, and proceed as above described.

Section 9. Skirmishing.

A battalion may send out any number of companies to skirmish, according to its strength, and the extent of ground that is to be covered; each company that is sent out to skirmish must have a company in support, as a general rule about 200 yards in rear of its centre; the reserve should always be composed of at least one-third of the whole battalion; it will be placed at about 500 yards in rear of the centre of the skirmishers.

When a line of skirmishers composed of several companies advances or retires, it will move by the centre of the whole line, except while inclining to a flank, when it will move by the flank to which it is inclining.

A line of skirmishers composed of several companies will change front as described in the sixth lesson of this manual, the supports following the movements of the skirmishers.

The directions already given for the movements of the skirmishers and supports in case of the approach of cavalry, are equally applicable to the companies of a battalion; the reserve will advance on the first alarm, and form square when necessary; the captains must as far as possible form their squares so as to flank each other.

When required to assemble, the skirmishers will at all times form first on their supports, after which they may both be brought in, and formed at quarter distance in rear of the reserve.

For further information the officers are referred to the "Field Exercise" for regular troops, Part IV.

Section 10. Inspection.

When a corps of rifle volunteers is inspected it will be formed in line, the officers standing with *ported swords* three paces in front of the front rank, the commanding officer six paces; if the commanding officer is mounted, he

will *carry* his sword. The commanding officer will be in front of the centre of his corps whether it consists of a single company, of several companies, or of a complete battalion. The senior officer with each company will be in front of the second file from the right of his company, the second senior in front of the second file from the left, the third senior in front of the centre.

The officers will be brought to the front in the following manner, on the words *officers take open order* from the commanding officer, the officers will recover their swords, move out and place themselves respectively one pace in front of the files above named, the second and third senior officers of each company moving round the left flank of their company. On the word *march*, the officers will take two paces to the front, look to the right and dress. The major, or if there is no major the officer on the right of the line correcting them; when dressed, on the word *steady* from the major or the officer on the right of the line, the officers will look to their front, *port* their swords, and remain perfectly steady.

When the reviewing officer approaches, the officer commanding will give the words *general* (or *royal*) *salute, present-arms*, on which the officers will salute with their swords, and the volunteers will present. On the words *shoulder-arms* from the commanding officer, the officers will come to the port, and the volunteers to the shoulder.

After the general has ridden down the line, on the words *officers take close-order*, from the commanding officer, the officers will face to the right, recovering their swords as they draw back their right feet, and on the word *march* they will return to their original posts by the same way as they came to the front.

As volunteer corps are not intended to march past in slow time, it has been considered advisable that they should move with *shouldered arms* when marching past in open column, and with *trailed arms*, when marching past in quarter distance columns.

At the end of the review, if required to do so by the general, the corps will form in line on their original ground, and the officers having been brought to the front, the line will receive the command *the line will advance in review order, quick-march*, the bands and drums playing;

when at 30 or 40 paces from the general the bands and drums will cease to play, and the line will be halted and ordered to salute in the same manner as when receiving the general.

Section 11. Formation of an Advanced Guard on a Road.

Formation of an Advanced Guard on a Road.—When a column is marching along the road, the advanced guard will be composed of one or more companies, divided into four parts or sections; the two rear sections (under the command of the senior officer) will form the reserve in front of the column; the second section from the front will form a support 200 yards in front of the reserve, under command of the third senior officer; the leading section will be 100 yards in front of the second section, and will detach a corporal and two files 100 yards to its front and two files to each flank 100 yards from the road and about 50 yards more retired than the corporal's party. The senior subaltern will accompany the leading section. The detached files must carefully examine all houses, enclosures, &c. within their reach; but should more distant objects present themselves, patrols must be detached from the second section for their particular examination. Single files of communication will be placed between the different divisions of an advanced guard, and also between its reserve and the head of the column. The distance between the two latter must be regulated by circumstances; but it will generally be about 500 yards during the day and about 300 during the night.

If the company is weak, it may be advisable to send on only one file and a corporal in front, and one file on each flank.

In open country an advanced guard is simply a line of skirmishers, with a support, and, if necessary, a reserve.

